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CHRONICLE-UNION.

ALEX. C. FOLGER. | EDIT. M. FOLGER.

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Interesting Points for Americans to Visit and Study.

Much Valuable Information to Be Obtained by Viewing the Battlefields Where Freedom Was Fought for and Won.

During the past summer a company of persons spent a brief vacation season in visiting some of the places made historic by important events of the revolutionary war. They spent several days in Boston and at other convenient points, and when the trip was ended the members of the party were amazed that so much was to be learned by an actual visit to these historic spots.

Better than that, says the Youth's Companion, the desire for thorough information about the notable events of the revolution, as well as of the causes which led to that revolt for liberty, was greatly stimulated. Many of the party of pilgrims intend next year to go to other places, like Valley Forge, Brandywine and Yorktown, and by study on the spot to become familiar with the reverses and triumphs of those important days.

The experiment was in every way so successful that it is quite likely that others will imitate the example of this excursion party. Certainly it is one which might be followed with profit by students in the colleges, and by young men and women whose knowledge of the stirring scenes of the days which gave independence to the country is vague and often inaccurate.

In Germany it is the custom of the youth to spend a part of their vacations in making excursions to places of historic interest, where the events which made the region famous are described with accuracy by persons who have made a study of them.

In two or three years of such vacation study one might gain a thorough knowledge of the battles, the causes of the reverses, and the strategy which led to the triumphs of the war of the revolution. Recently public spirit has caused many places which for many years were unmarked to be designated by appropriate monuments. By observing on the spot the topography of Bunker Hill, Dorchester Heights and other places near Boston, one may learn in two or three days more of the history of the first campaigns of that war than can be obtained by long study from the books.

The brilliant retreat of Washington after the battle of Long Island, and that battle itself, as well as those in and around New York, can be brought vividly to the mind by actual presence on the ground, and when that story is thus told it is found as thrilling and romantic as any tale of history.

So, too, that swift and unexpected march of Washington across the Jerseys to the Chesapeake, thence to Yorktown, could be easily covered in an excursion of three or four days, and the trip is one which some of those whose interest was stimulated this summer will take next year.

But not alone to revolutionary times are the possibilities of informing excursions of this kind limited. In every part of the country there are historic associations, some of them most exciting, all of them worthy to be learned, which an excursion of a few days or weeks would make familiar to those who live in the vicinity. The opening up of the west, the traditions of the heroes who suffered and yet were brave in those exploits, would give abundant opportunity for excursions of this sort; but there should always be with the party some person of authoritative knowledge who would be able to explain and to tell the story, and thus impress it upon the mind.

The impulse which has led to the designation of important places by monuments is so great that in a few years probably most of the places that have historic associations connected with the building of the nation, and many of those connected with the civil war, will be marked by permanent memorial stones. And the impulse will be much strengthed if it shall become the habit, in the pleasant season of the year, for scholars and those of maturer years to spend a few days in visiting such places.

Late Flowers.

With the turning of the leaves it is supposed the flowers disappear, but in northern New England, and over the line in Canada, the asters are never more gorgeous, the daisies bigger or the chamomile more abundant than just on the eve of frost time. In towns two or three hundred miles north of New York the short but warm summer seems to have its fruitage after the equinox, and the parks and gardens in these towns are brilliant with marigolds, zinnias, asters, cosmas, and even sweet peas, long gone by in these latitudes. Melons are in their prime in Maine when they are not on sale in New York.

THE FIRST DRUMMER.

English Quakers Seem to Have Been the Progenitors of the Race.

The rapid development of the commercial traveler system specifically belongs to our own days, but as to the origin there is some difference of opinion. One authority lays it down that the bagman of to-day—the "drummer," in American phraseology—is the immediate descendant of the old chapman, or peddler, or hawker. As these personages were known even in the time of Chaucer in this case the modern commercial can boast a very respectable ancestry.

Another antiquarian, however, in the Bookseller has another theory to propose. For this he brings the poet Southey as a witness. It is that the commercial travelers of to-day really date back to the Quakers of one hundred or one hundred and fifty years since. These persons, it is well known, were forced to wander throughout the country by persecution and ill treatment. They were then, as they are to-day, mostly good, honest men of business, and with the true commercial instinct they seem to have made a virtue of necessity, and during their wanderings to have made acquaintances as far as possible with the country tradesmen, to whom they often sold goods, watches, "camblets," and other articles. They seemed to have pushed their trade so vigorously that they obtained heavy orders, so much so that "the tradesmen in London stood idle," as one of the Quakers said, "while we filled our coffers."

One Thomas Greene, a Quaker preacher and only a laboring man, died worth some thousands of pounds made in this fashion. The speculation is both curious and interesting, however the matter may be decided.

BANK OF ENGLAND FORGERIES.

They Are Almost Unknown Now, But Were Formerly Frequent.

There are very few forgeries now, but one hundred years ago they were rife. The first recorded instance of the forgery of a Bank of England note has a singular touch of romance about it, says the Strand Magazine. The forger was a linen draper at Stafford, named Vaughan, who, in the year 1758, employed several workmen to engrave different parts of a twenty pound sterling note, and when a dozen had been printed off he deposited them with a young lady to whom he was engaged to be married as a proof of his wealth; but the imposition was discovered, and Vaughan was hanged.

One of the cleverest imitations of a bank note was the work of a poor schoolmaster, who forged an entire note with pen and ink, and, sad to say, was hanged. John Mathieson, who was convicted for forging the watermark, offered to show the directors how it was done if he were pardoned, but they would not withdraw the prosecution. Singularly enough, forgeries first began to be frequent soon after the introduction of the one pound sterling note, and in April, 1802, Mr. Addington told the house of commons that the forgeries had increased so alarmingly that seventy extra clerks were required at the bank merely to detect them.

THE RULING PASSION.

She Was Determined to Inspect the Togs of the Other Woman.

The ruling passion gets away with woman every time, says the Boston Globe. At a theater the other night a lady appeared suddenly at the box office and asked the manager for an admission ticket.

"Don't you wish a seat?" the ticket seller asked. "We have a few good seats in the balcony."

"I haven't time to sit down," said the lady. "My husband is waiting for me outside, and besides I have seen the play already."

The ticket seller didn't know what to say to this.

"I only wanted to go in for a few minutes," the fair visitor continued. "I saw a lady pass in a moment ago, and she was so elegantly dressed that I want a good look at her and see exactly what she has on. That's all."

The manager, to whom this explanation was made, escorted the dress-fascinated woman into the auditorium, and she went around to a side aisle and made a thorough observation of what the ultra-fashionable dame "had on."

"Oh, it was perfectly lovely!" she explained as she joined her husband at the door.

A Great Place for Hunters.

Judging from late statistics, India still remains a magnificent country for sportsmen. In 1892 21,988 human beings and 81,666 head of cattle were killed by snakes and wild beasts, the chief human mortality—19,025—having been due to snake bite. Tigers claimed 947 human victims, leopards 260, wolves 162, bears 145, and elephants 73. On the other hand, whereas only 4,426 cattle were killed by snake bite, no fewer than 20,969 were devoured by tigers, 20,013 by leopards, and 6,758 by wolves.

THE HILL OF THE DEAD.

How Lake Butte des Morts in Wisconsin Came to Get Its Name.

At the recent meeting of the Oshkosh old settlers, says the Milwaukee Sentinel, the following story was told. The time of the story is back in the eighteenth century, when this region was inhabited by the Sac and Fox Indians and the French. It seems that the former were strongly located on the banks of the Fox river, near where the city of Neenah now stands, and at this point compelled the French who came down the river to pay a tribute for the privilege of passing. How long the French submitted to this imposition is not known, but they finally resolved to throw off the yoke of their Indian persecutors, and to this end enlisted the assistance of a number of friendly red men. Covering their canoes with tarpaulins, they secreted in them all the armed men that they could comfortably. As a blind, but two men in each canoe were visible to the Indians. In this way they proceeded down the river, but to assure their victory a detachment was sent overland around behind the Indians to flank them while they were protecting themselves against the naval attacks. The Indian custom house, or whatever that ancient place of collecting tribute was called, was finally reached by the tarpaulin-covered canoes and when the Indians turned out for their usual collection they received a deadly volley from the armed French fleet. The red men retreated in disorder, only to be met by the land forces. A battle ensued. The French boatmen abandoned their canoes and joined their friends on the shore. The battle was fought across country, the Indians retreating, the "allied army" following up its victory until Lake Buttes des Morts (the Oshkosh Lake Butte des Morts) was reached. Here a destructive assault was made upon the already badly used up Indians, and many of them were killed. The remaining Sacs and Foxes emigrated to the southwestern part of the state in the vicinity of Prairie du Chien. The appellation means "hill of the dead" in French, and both lakes have since been known as Butte des Morts. On the shore of each lake the loss of life in this battle was the greatest, and the slain were there buried.

SIR WALTER'S TRAGEDY.

So Bloody That It Was Thought Best Not to Produce It.

Few people are aware, says London Truth, that Sir Walter Scott once wrote a tragedy called "The House of Aspen." The substance of the story and part of the diction are borrowed from a dramatic romance called "Der Heilige Vehme" (The Holy Tribunal), which fills the sixth volume of the "Sagen den Vorzeit" (Tales of Antiquity), by Beit Weber. The famous John Kemble at one time was very anxious to bring out the play at Drury Lane, and promised to appear in it with the great Mrs. Siddons. But great objections appeared to this proposal. There was danger that the mainstring of the story—the binding engagements formed by members of the secret tribunal—might not be sufficiently felt by an English audience, to whom the nature of that singularly mysterious institution was unknown from early association. There was also, according to John Kemble's experienced opinion, too much blood, too much of the dire catastrophe of "Tom Thumb" and "Hamlet," when almost all the characters die on the stage. It was, besides, esteemed perilous to place the fifth act and the parade and show of the secret conclave at the mercy of underlings and scene-shifters, who by a ridiculous motion, gesture or accident, might turn seriousness and gravity into farce.

Sir Walter Scott willingly acquiesced in this reasoning, and never afterward made any attempt to gain the honors of dramatic authorship and the glory of the stage.

POKING FUN AT THE NAVY.

How Army Officers Misunderstood an Order Given on Board Ship.

There is always more or less rivalry between the army and navy, and probably there always will be, says the Washington Star. When men of either service can work off a joke at the expense of the other they never miss an opportunity. The navy officers are now telling one on the army. It was at Fortress Monroe, where one of the vessels of the navy was temporarily awaiting orders, that a delegation of army officers stationed at the fort came aboard. There is a set naval regulation that nothing can be so on board ship until the commanding officer orders it. While the army party were looking over the ship twelve o'clock arrived. A junior officer approached the captain and said, with a salute:

"It is twelve o'clock, sir."

"Make it so," responded the captain, using the regulation set phrase, and eight bells (twelve o'clock) were struck. The army officers suspected that the navy men wanted them to ask some questions and get sold, or that this was a bit of foolery got up to joke the land warriors. Some time after a party of the army officers invited the officers of the warship to dine with them. The dinner was progressing, when a lieutenant entered, and, saluting the senior officer present, said gravely:

"Colonel, the major's blind horse is dead."

"Make it so," responded the officer at the head of the table, with the greatest gravity, and the dinner proceeded. Nothing was said at the time, but the navy officers tell the story.

THEY LIKE THE JAPANESE.

American Sailors Speak Well of the Mikado's Honest Subjects.

In her present struggle with China Japan has the undenied moral support of the American blue jackets. Those who have spent some time upon the Asiatic station and have experienced the hospitality of the mikado's subjects are enthusiastic in their praise of the Japanese and equally rigorous in their condemnation of John Chinaman. Those seamen who have not been as fortunate hope to be some time, and the stories told by their fellows have awakened in them a respect for the Japanese, and contempt, deep and irradicable, for the pig-tailed Celestials who dwell in the flowery kingdom. Should the United States have occasion before the present war passes into history to uphold Japan the task of fighting in her cause will be a grateful one to our sailors. Many of the seamen who recently returned from the orient on the Lancaster can now be found around the Brooklyn navy-yard.

"W'y does I like the Japanese?" said one of them the other day to a New York World man. "W'y, sir, ye've never been to the Asiatic station or ye'd never ask a question like that. I lived in Japan w'en our ship was there—lived among her people—and a nicer crew I never knowed. They treats us like lords, so they does, w'en we're out there. They're the most faithful, the most polite and the most honest furriners on earth; that they are. Sure, w'en a sailor man gets his skin full of grog in Tokio he never need fear that when he gets his bearings again his pockets will be empty. No matter how much money he has he can travel in safety. No Jap would ever think of stealing from him. I have seen a jinricksha man watch over one of our fellows who was full, when his blessed guardjin angel wouldn't recognize him. He was kicked and cuffed and told to shove off more times than I've swallowed good whisky, but it was no go. That Jap stuck like a leech. And w'en the sailor lay down in the gutter and fell asleep the little man lifted him into the jinricksha, carried him home and put him in bed. The sailor had a couple of hundred in his clothes, and it was there, every penny of it, when he turned out in the morning. They are very generous, too, and lend our boys any money that they have. The fellows play sad tricks on them sometimes. I have known Japs to come out to the ships asking for John L. Sullivan, James G. Blaine, Grover Cleveland, Dr. Talmage and other distinguished citizens who, they said, had borrowed five or ten or maybe fifteen yen from them. They always got the money, however, for few of the boys would swindle a Jap.

"Is it the same in China? Indeed, it is not. A Chinaman would steal everything you have. You can bet your life we are with the Japs, and I only hope they lick the shoes off the blooming Chinamen."

THE TERRIBLE TYPHOON.

A Description of Its Dire Work in the Hong Kong Harbor.

I had been anxious to see a typhoon, writes the author of Ten Years in Indo-China and China, and I had my wish gratified in Hong Kong more than once. The strength of the wind at such times is greater than I could have thought possible. It whirls ships helplessly adrift from the firmest moorings, and with sudden blast takes away the corners of houses and sends projecting verandas flying across the street.

During the height of the gale the residents for the most part shut themselves closely in their houses, carefully securing their doors and windows, and so remain with constant apprehension and dread, lest the dwelling should be swept away and themselves be entombed in the ruins.

Once, while the storm was at its worst, I ventured down to the Praya to see the crowd of Chinese boats that had been blown inshore and piled up in a mass of wreck just below the city. The sky was of dark leaden color and the wind caught up the crested waves and sent them in long, white streaks of vapor across the scene, through which the dismantled ships were dimly descried drifting from their moorings.

The heavy, stone-faced wall of the Praya had given way, and the great granite blocks had been washed in upon the road. Half-blinded by the waves as they leapt over road and dashed in angry foam against the houses, and buffeted by the wind, I made slow headway to the east end of the settlement, where a number of foreigners were attempting to rescue two women from a small Chinese boat.

We had to cling to the lamp-posts and stanchions, and seek shelter against the doorways and walls. Advantage was taken of a slight lull in the storm to fire off rockets, but these were driven back like feathers against the houses. Then long life-boats were dragged to the pier, but the first was broken and disabled the moment it touched the water, while the second met a like fate and its gallant crew were pitched out into the sea.

In short, every effort proved abortive, and as darkness set in the unhappy women and their boat were reluctantly abandoned to their fate.

Next morning the whole length of the Praya presented a scene of wreckage and desolation. Many of the Chinese, notwithstanding their shrewdness in predicting storms, had been taken quite unawares, and hence the fearful sacrifice of life and the loss of property which had ensued.

THE GRAVE ON PIKE'S PEAK

One of the Humorous Freaks of the Signal-Service Men There.

A few rods from the signal observers' hut a lot of small stones had been piled up to resemble a grave, and a wooden headboard throws a shadow upon them when the western sun is low. The average visitor, says the Chicago Record, approaches it with a solemn air, and when he reads the inscription he turns a glance of surprised inquiry upon whoever may be standing by. The inscription represents the grave to be that of a lady who was eaten by rats on the summit of Pike's Peak one night in 1876, which, of course, is something that never happened. Along about that time some newspaper fakir published a yarn in the east about the horrible death of a woman who was spending the night on the top of this mountain, and it was generally copied by the press of the country. There was no foundation for it, and it created a great deal of indignation here. When the railroad was first opened the influence of the press was demonstrated by the number of inquiries that were made of the weather observers concerning this unfortunate woman, and the signal service officers, who have very little to occupy them, displayed their humor and spent their spare time in fixing up this grave and painting the inscription on the headstone.

It is a fact, however, that there are lots of rats on the top of Pike's Peak, and where they come from and how they live nobody can explain. The man in charge of the restaurant told me they had to set traps every night, and generally caught two or three, but this did not seem to diminish the number. Down on the mountain woodchucks, squirrels, chipmunks and other burrowing game can be found but the rats that haunt the signal station are a mystery.

DUELING IN THE ARMY.

Meetings on the Field of Honor of Which the Public Never Hears.

Good United States people roll their eyes in holy horror when they read about the free and easy manner in which dueling is practiced abroad, says the Washington Star. Just now they are in a tremor of indignation over the recent ukase of the emperor of Russia, which was addressed to his army and navy officers, and informed them that they must recognize the necessity of fighting duels under certain circumstances. If these pious people were aware of how much real dueling occurs in the regular army which protects the dignity of the American flag they would begin to hold mass meetings.

While our army is not as large as those of other countries, its young officers are as quick and ready to resent an insult in the manner recognized by the code as any continental wearer of epaulettes in existence. And they do it, too. Affairs like the Maney-Heidberg tragedy are, of course, uncommon, but any man well informed in the personnel of the army and the life at the various posts knows that there are many occasions when differences arise between officers which are not settled until the approved number of paces are measured off and the two principals in the difficulty take a shot or two at each other. There is never any fatal result, but there are many army officers in the service now who bear scars of wounds that were never inflicted in regular battle. Hospital reports of western army posts sometimes make an old-timer smile when they read how Lieut. This has a sprained leg or Capt. That had hurt his arm by a fall.

Characteristics of European Cities.

An observer, says a correspondent of the Leeds Mercury, has just drawn up a little table in which he arranges the principal cities and towns of the world, according to a classification which has at least the merit of novelty. Each town is considered from the point of view of the trades which are carried on in it. According to these statistics in Paris there reside the most tailors, upholsterers, bonnet makers, barbers, advocates and men of letters, men or women. In London we find the most club and carriage proprietors, engineers, printers, booksellers and—though most people would scarcely credit it—cooks. In Amsterdam we find the most are dealers and money-lenders; Brussels is celebrated as the place where the largest number of boys smoke; it is in Naples that we find the most street porters; we see the largest number of beer-drinkers in Berlin; Florence possesses the most flower-sellers, and Lisbon is celebrated as containing the most bailiffs.

An Alleged Miracle.

At Radicena, in Calabria, a statue of the virgin which had stood quietly for one hundred years in the village church, suddenly began to move its eyes on the 9th of September last. The miracle was seen by all the inhabitants, who took the statue out that night and carried it about in procession, when a strange halo in the shape of the cross was seen around the moon. From that day the Church of the Madonna of the Mountain has been crowded day and night, pilgrimages to her are being organized, gifts are pouring in, and already fifty thousand francs in money have been received. The syndic of the town asserts that the miracle really happened, and a deputation has started for Rome to lay the facts before the pope.

CHRONICLE-UNION

BRIDGEPORT, DECEMBER 15, 1894.

Entered at the Bridgeport Postoffice as Second-Class Matter.

SAN FRANCISCO AGENTS.

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GO SLOW.

We hope the incoming Legislature, which will be almost unanimously Republican, will be careful in the disbursement of the people's money. It must not be too liberal because the money does not come out of the individual purses of its members. That raids on the treasury of the State will be made, no one can doubt, but we hope the old cry of "rake the treasury" will not be popular with the Republican Legislature this Winter. The people expect an economical, but just, system of legislation, without giving them a repetition of indiscriminate appropriation of the public money, which made the last Legislature so notorious, Governor Markham, alone, saving the State from bankruptcy by his vetoes.

There is already a proposition for the appropriation of the small sum of $500,000 for the erection of a structure at Berkeley in connection with the State University, to be known as California Hall, for administration, assembling and gymnastic purposes. The State University was instituted for the purpose of educating the youth of our State with a view of increasing good citizenship in the commonwealth, but not as a place for recreation or for a hospital, to teach boys to wrestle, play football and baseball. Berkeley already has a gymnasium connected with the University, if we are not greatly mistaken, and when our State has been groaning under its load of expenditures entailed on it by the last Legislature, and our taxpayers have been experiencing the hardest times the country has ever seen, we think the law makers about to assemble should go slow, very slow, in making such an appropriation.—It is also proposed, in connection with the above-mentioned University, to ask for a further appropriation of $250,000, to erect a building in San Francisco for the affiliated colleges. This proposition was advanced two years ago in the Legislature, but did not meet with popular approval, and it should not now. All buildings for University purposes should be built on State property at Berkeley, and no public money should be expended for a lot in San Francisco for the erection of a building at the expense of taxpayers for the benefit of outside colleges. Here is a proposition to spend the neat little sum of only $750,000 for one institution that has not gained much in popularity among the people in the past few years. We again say to our legislators: Go slow in the matter of appropriating the money of the taxpayers of the State. If the incoming Legislature is extravagant the Republican party will be held responsible, even if the Governor will be a Democrat.

Horace W. Philbrook, a San Francisco lawyer, has been cited to appear before the Supreme Court on the 17th and show why he should not be disbarred from practice in the courts of this State, he having filed a brief in which charges of corruption were made against Justice Harrison, and intimations that Courts are not above suspicion.

The Minneapolis has been accepted by the Navy Department. On her final trial trip she earned a premium of $434,600, which has been paid to the Cramps, her builders.

Congressman-elect A. J. Campbell, of the Tenth District, New York, died on the 7th. This will necessitate a special election in that district.

The Mohican is being fitted out at Mare Island for service at Samoa. It is about time our Government had a vessel stationed there.

Count Ferdinand de Lesseps died in Paris on the 7th. The latter part of his life was embittered by the Panama Canal scandal.

W. D. Torreyson, the well-known wagon maker, and an old and respected resident of Carson, died on the 7th.

A HERALD OF THE INFANT YEAR.

Clip the last thirty years or more from the century, and the segment will represent the term of the unbounded popularity of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. The opening of the year 1895 will be signalized by the appearance of a fresh Almanac of the Bitters, in which the uses, derivation and action of this world famous medicine will be lucidly set forth. Everybody should read it. The calendar and astronomical calculations to be found in this brochure are always astonishingly accurate, and the statistics, illustrations, humor and other reading matter rich in interest and full of profit. The Hostetter Company, of Pittsburg, Pa., publish it themselves. They employ more than sixty hands in the mechanical work, and more than eleven months in the year are consumed in its preparation. It can be obtained, without cost, of all druggists and country dealers, and is printed in English, German, French, Welsh, Norwegian, Swedish, Holland, Bohemian and Spanish.

SEALED PROPOSALS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT SEALed bids will be received by the Board of Supervisors of Mono County, California, until January 7th, 1895, for furnishing stationery required for the use of the County of Mono and its officers, for the year 1895.

All bids must be addressed to the Board of Supervisors, Bridgeport, Mono County, California; and indorsed "Sealed Proposals for Stationery."

The Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Bridgeport, Mono County, Nov. 10, 1894.

J. D. MURPHEY,
Clerk.

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UNITED STATES SENATOR.

Before the late election it was given out, by authority, it was said, that Mike De Young would not be a candidate for United States Senator against Senator Perkins, who now holds the position until the incoming Legislature elects his successor; but now the election is over and the people have no opportunity to show their opposition to his candidacy by defeating candidates for the Legislature who would likely vote for De Young, he bobs up serenely as a candidate for a position he ought to know he is not fit to fill, and would not be a credit to the State if he should be elected to it. Two years ago, when he was an outspoken candidate for the U. S. Senator, the people showed their distaste for his aspirations by electing a Democratic Legislature, the Democrats securing the election of Senator White through the candidacy of De Young, thousands of Republicans in the State preferring a Democrat to that individual to represent them in the Senate. Republican districts sent Democrats to the Assembly and the strong Republican county of Contra Costa elected a Democrat to the State Senate because the Republican candidate was nominated in the interest of De Young's aspirations. He disrupted the party then and if he should be chosen by the incoming Legislature he will disrupt it again.

The Republicans of this State went into the late campaign with a clear cut understanding that Senator Perkins would have no opposition, and would be the unanimous choice of the Legislature in January next,—He stumped the State and did good service for the Republican State ticket, and has the indorsement of the County Conventions of most of the counties of the State for his re-election to the Senate. Senator Perkins has looked well after the interests of this State and country during the short time he has been in the Senate, and has won the respect and esteem of the members of that branch of the Government, and has been a useful member of the Senate. His course on the Silver question met the approval of the people of this State, irrespective of party ties, and in his Senatorial career has shown himself to be the right man in the right place, and his election to succeed himself will be acceptable to the people, of all parties, while the selection of De Young will be acceptable to only a few—his toadies. The Senator or Assemblyman who votes for De Young will be politically damned, and particularly so if he should afterwards aspire to a State office, where the people of the State can reach him.

It is said there are twenty houses to rent in Carson. That does not read well for the Capital of Nevada.

NEW TO-DAY.

PRIZES ON PATENTS.

How to get $100 and Perhaps make a Fortune.

We secure patents, and to induce people to keep track of their bright ideas, we offer a prize of one hundred dollars to be paid on the first of every month to the person who submits to us the most meritorious invention during the preceding month. We will also advertise the invention free of charge in the NATIONAL RECORDER, a weekly newspaper, published in Washington, D. C., which has an extensive circulation throughout the United States and is devoted to the interests of inventors.

NOT SO HARD AS IT SEEMS.

The idea of being able to invent something strikes most people as being very difficult; this delusion the Company wishes to dispel. It is the simple things and small inventions that make the greatest amount of money, and the complex ones are seldom profitable. Almost everybody, at sometime or another, conceives an idea, which, if patented, would probably be worth to him a fortune. Unfortunately such ideas are usually dismissed without thought. The simple inventions like the car window which could be easily slid up and down without breaking the passenger's back, the sauce pan, the collar button, the nut lock, the bottle stopper, the snow shovel, are things that almost everyone sees some way of improving upon, and it is these kind of inventions that bring the greatest returns to the author

The prize we offer will be paid at the end of each month, whether the application has been acted upon by the Patent Office or not. Every competitor must apply for a patent on his invention through us, and whether he secures the prize or not, the inventor will have a valuable patent.

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JOHN WEDDERBURN, Gen'l Manager,
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MEDICAL.

Mrs. Viola Emery

Indigestion, Cramps

In the stomach, dyspepsia and catarrh of the bowels, caused my wife great suffering. She has been taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and now has none of these symptoms, has improved in looks and weight. I have also taken Hood's Sarsaparilla for **Scrofula** and **General Debility** with much benefit. I am satisfied Hood's Sarsaparilla is a splendid tonic and blood purifier. HERMAN P. EMERY, 348 Sixth St., Portland, Ore.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills, Biliousness.

LEGAL.

Taxes. 1894. Taxes.

NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A CERTIFIED COPY OF THE ASSESSMENT Book of the County of Mono, State of California, for Real Estate and Personal Property, for the year 1894, has this day been received by me; that the State and County Taxes, for said year are now due and payable at the office of the undersigned, Tax Collector of the County of Mono, at the Court House, in Bridgeport, Mono County, California.

Notice is also hereby given, in accordance with the requirements of the Political Code, Section 3746: "That the taxes on all personal property, secured by real property, and one-half of the taxes on all real property will be due and payable on the First Monday in October, and will be delinquent on the last Monday in November next thereafter, at six o'clock P. M., and that unless paid prior thereto, fifteen per cent. will be added to the amount thereof, and that if said one-half be not paid before the last Monday in April next, at six o'clock P. M., an additional five per cent. will be added thereto.

"That the remaining one-half of the taxes on all Real Property will be payable on and after the First Monday in January next, and will be delinquent on the last Monday in April next thereafter, at six o'clock P. M., and that unless paid prior thereto, five per cent. will be added to the amount thereof."

And further Notice is hereby given that the School Tax for the Bridgeport School District is now due and payable under like conditions and penalties as above prescribed for the collection of the County Taxes.

"THAT ALL TAXES MAY BE PAID AT THE TIME THE FIRST INSTALLMENT AS THEREIN PROVIDED IS DUE AND PAYABLE."

☞ TAXES ARE PAYABLE IN UNITED STATES GOLD COIN. CHECKS WILL NOT BE RECEIVED.

Dated Bridgeport, October 2, 1894.

M. P. HAYES, Tax-Collector.

FRANK F. OSBORN, late of Osborn & Alexander
President and Manager.

WARREN S. PERKINS, EDWIN VAN RYBER
Vice-President and Secretary. Treasurer.

☞ Frank F. Osborn, the General Manager was the founder, and for 21 years an active partner, of the firm of Osborn & Alexander—dissolved October, 1893.

OSBORN HARDWARE & TOOL COMPANY.

Incorporated December, 1893.

WE ARE STRIKING OUT FOR BUSINESS!

WE SELL

HARDWARE, MECHANICS' TOOLS,

Highest Grade, Best Assortment Low Prices.

414 Market Str. near Sansome, SAN FRANCISCO.

☞ Country Orders solicited, and promptly attended to.

BRIDGEPORT MARKET.

GEORGE H. BUMP,

DEALER IN

Beef, Mutton and Pork.

TYPE METAL

For Sale at This Office

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SOUTHERN PACIFIC 60.'S New Special Train, The

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72 HOURS SAN FRANCISCO TO NEW ORLEANS.
112 HOURS SAN FRANCISCO TO NEW YORK.

—MAGNIFICENT—

Vestibuled Train BETWEEN SAN FRANCISCO and NEW ORLEANS

Every Thursday,—

COMMENCING NOVEMBER 1, 1894.

LUXURY WITH SPEED

—AND—

No Extra Charges.

PULLMAN DOUBLE DRAWING-ROOM SLEEPING CARS.

DINING CARS (MEALS A LA CARTE).

PULLMAN COMPOSITE CARS, Including BUFFET, SMOKING-ROOM, BARBER SHOP AND BATHROOM.

The Entire Train will be LIGHTED with GAS.

WEEKLY THROUGH TIME SCHEDULE:

From San Fran. In effect Nov. 1.	From N. Orleans
Thurs. 10.30 a.m. lv. San Fran. ar.	11.45 a.m. Sun
Fridays 4.00 " " Los Angeles "	6.10 p.m. Sat.
Sat'd'ys 5.30 " ar. El Paso lv.	6.10 p.m. Fri.
Sundays 2.10 " " San Antonio "	1.30 a.m. Fri.
Sundays 7.40 p.m. " New Orleans "	8.00 " Thurs.

At NEW ORLEANS close connections will be made with trains for Chicago, St. Louis, Louisville, Cincinnati, and the Limited Trains of THE PIEDMONT AIR LINE,

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE rates of tolls on the

EAST WALKER RIVER WAGON ROAD are as follows:

Buggy team	$1 50
Loaded wagon and two animals	1 00
Each additional pair of animals	50
Horseman	25
Pack animals, each	25
Hogs and sheep, each	5
Loose stock, each	5

Empty teams, half-price.

BIG MEADOWS AND BODIE TOLL ROAD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE rates of tolls on the

BIG MEADOWS AND BODIE WAGON ROAD are as follows:

No deadheads will be permitted to pass on the road.

All tolls will be required to be paid at the time of passing the toll gates as no credit is given

Buggy team	$1 50
Loaded wagon and two animals	1 00
Each additional pair of animals	50
Horseman	25
Pack Animals, each	25
Hogs and sheep, each	5
Loose stock, each	5

Empty teams half-price.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

CHARLES L. HAYES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW AND DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
NOTARY PUBLIC.
BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CAL.

WM. O. PARKER
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND NOTARY PUBLIC,
BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA. j1613-tf

R. S. MINER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
Bridgeport, Mono County, Cal
Will practice in all the Courts of California and Nevada. Mining litigation will receive special attention. je16-tf

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Merchandise, Fire, Life and Accident Insurance
409 Montgomery Street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

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P. G. HUGHES,
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HORSE AND OX SHOEING,
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BRIDGEPORT LIVERY AND SALE STABLE,
CORNER of MAIN and SINCLAIR STREETS
BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CAL.
Horses boarded by the Day, Week or Month. Baled Hay, Oats, Barley and Wheat for sale in Quantities to Suit.
☞ Single or Double Teams at all hours.
A. D. WALTZE, Proprietor.
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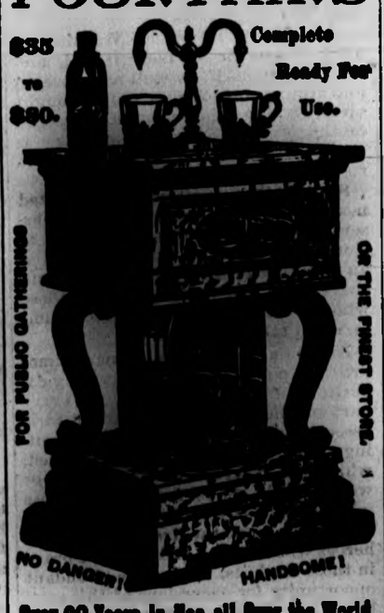

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NO DANGER! HANDSOME!

Over 30 Years in Use all Over the World.

No generators or extras. Operated by a child. Will stand by any $4000 Gas Fountain and sell five glasses to its one.

CHAPMAN & CO.,
MADISON, - - - - - INDIANA.

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ORDER IT.

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ALLEN HOUSE,
BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.
First-Class In Its App intments.
☞ Livery and Feed Stable connected with the Hotel.
The patronage of the Public respectfully solicited.
my20-tf LEWIS A. MURPHEY.

OCCIDENTAL HOTEL,
Main Street,
BODIE.....CAL.
N. W. BOYD,.....Proprietor

THE ABOVE HOTEL WILL BE conducted as first-class in all its Departments.

The Table Cannot Be Excelled.

THE ROOMS ARE FIRST-CLASS, Being Heated and Kept Scrupulously Clean. Very Best Attention, as well as the Best Accomodations

HOT SPRINGS' HOTEL,
SAMUEL FALES.....Proprietor
JUNCTION OF THE ANTELOPE AND SONORA WAGON ROADS,
(65 miles from Sonora and 20 from Bodie)
MONO COUNTY, CAL.

This well-known and popular Summer Resort is pleasantly situated on the eastern slope of the Sierra Nevada Mountains 'amid wild and picturesque scenery, which offers superior inducements for tourists. The best of accommodations for families, the rooms being large and airy. For invalids the

STEAM, MUD AND SWIMMING BATHS

The best of Wines, Liquors and Cigars at the Bar.

Good Fishing in Walker River.

Commodious Stabling. my23-tf

BARNETT'S HOTEL,
COLEVILLE, MONO COUNTY, CAL.,
(City and 51 from Bodie).
D. M. BARNETT.....Proprietor

The hotel is new, commodious and pleasantly situated.

The table is supplied with the best the market affords.

The BAR is supplied with the best of Wines Liquors and Cigars.

Stabling and Blacksmith shop connected with the house. j5-tf

PIONEER SALOON,
(Brick Building)
BRIDGEPORT.
☞ Refitted and furnished with the BEST of everything required in a First-Class Saloon
d2 tf F. M. RICHARDSON.

WOLVERINE SALOON AND BILLIARD PARLORS,
CORNER of MAIN and SINCLAIR STREETS, BRIDGEPORT.
☞ The SALOON and PARLORS have been refitted, and the BAR is stocked with the BEST of LIQUORS, WINES, and CIGARS And will be conducted first-class.
STEWART KIRKWOOD, Proprietor.
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R. A. LEALE,
MANUFACTURER OF
Sarsaparilla and Iron Sarsaparilla,
Ginger Ale, Soda Water
Etc.
BODIE, CAL.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WE OR OUR DEALERS can sell you machines cheaper than you can get elsewhere. The NEW HOME is our best, but we make cheaper kinds, such as the CLIMAX, IDEAL and other High Arm Full Nickel Plated Sewing Machines for $15.00 and up. Call on our agent or write us. We want your trade, and if prices, terms and square dealing will win, we will have it. We challenge the world to produce a BETTER $50.00 Sewing Machine for $50.00, or a better $25. Sewing Machine for $25.00 than you can buy from us, or our Agents.

THE NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE CO.
Orange, Mass., Boston, Mass., 30 Union Square, N. Y., Chicago, Ill., St. Louis, Mo., Dallas, Texas, San Francisco, Cal., Atlanta, Ga.

FOR SALE BY

Agents wanted in every town. Write for prices and terms.

725 MARKET STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.
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ADVERTISE IN THE CHRONICLE-UNION

CHRONICLE-UNION.

BRIDGEPORT, DECEMBER 15, 1894

Bridgeport Post Office.
(Money Order Office).

Miss E. Brady, Postmistress.
OFFICE HOURS
Week Days—9 A. M. to 2 P. M.
Sundays—9 to 10 A. M., and 6 to 7 P. M.

MAILS.

Bodie—every day, except Sunday. Departure, 6 A. M.—Arrival, 6 P. M.
Holbrooks—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. 6 A. M.
Arrivals, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 6 P. M.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Personal.

Judge H. M. Eddy and wife left Monday removed to Bodie, where they will make their home. They will be greatly missed in Bridgeport social circles.

Judge N. D. Arnot, of Alpine, is at Independence, to preside at the trial of Hines for the murder of Thos. P. Goodall. Judge Gill, of Inyo, being too unwell to undergo the fatigue of the murder trial.

Hon Pat. Reddy is at Independence, defending Hines.

Mrs. Dr. T. A. Keables, of Bodie, is visiting Mrs. Dr. Porter at Angels, Calaveras county.

Mrs. Sam. Fales has gone to Mason Valley to spend the Winter with her daughter, Mrs. J. G. Pimentel.

Dr. Sinclair returned from Antelope Valley, via Sweetwater, on Wednesday evening.

J. D. McLeod and wife came in from Antelope on Wednesday evening.

Miss Cornelia Richards returned from Mono Lake on Thursday.

Chas. B. Donnelly came over from Bodie yesterday and returned this morning with a small band of sheep.

P. E. Van Loan returned from Genoa Hot Springs, via Antelope, yesterday.

Treasurer Joe. A. Brown and wife departed for Sacramento and San Francisco this morning. He goes to make his semi-annual settlement with the State.

BRIDGEPORT SCHOOL REPORT.

Report of Bridgeport Public School for the month ending Dec. 7th:

Number of pupils enrolled—Principal Department, 21. Primary 26. Total, 47.

The following were neither absent nor tardy during the month:

Principal's Department—Eloise Elliott, Nellie Hawks, Dell Sinnamon, Maurice Hayes.

Primary Department—Lottie Sinnamon, Jessie Hays, Gussie Kinney, Chas. Kinney, Cordie Kinney, Cord Hayes, May Cody, Ella Cody, Andrew Miller, George Kinney, Irene Miller, Alice Ladd and Harvey Ladd.

ZELLA HAYDEN, Principal.
TRACY BARNES, Assistant.

FREIGHTING.—Wash. P. Brandon started for Lundy on Monday with the Lakeview reduction works machinery, but it will be doubtful as to his reaching that town, on account of the great depth of snow. Willie Cargill took the water pipe, brought from Carson by Brandon, to the Standard Con. Dynamo on Green Creek on Wednesday.—Russel came in from Carson on Tuesday with one wagon, having left one down the road, and went after that one on Wednesday.

WELL CLOTHED.—Our mountains are well clothed with their Winter mantle of the "beautiful." The late storms having deposited a goodly amount of snow on them, and which will gladden the hearts of the miner and farmers next Summer when water is needed in their different callings. While there is seemingly a large amount of snow on the mountains now, it is to be presumed there will be a greater amount deposited still later in the season.

RIGHT.—The Genoa Courier is in favor of patronizing home talent and industries, and justly brags over the fact that the twelve teachers in the public schools of Douglas county, are all old residents of the county, none having been imported to run its schools. This is right, and Mono County School Directors should engage home talent when possible to do so.

PASTURE NEW.—On Monday about five hundred horses and mules, belonging to one ranchers, were driven down to Mason Valley for the Winter. They were escorted by T. and E. Kirkwood, W. T. Elliott, A. Terwilliger, Clarence Wedertz, and Fred. Waltze.

Supervisor Pitts was here last week and took out a number of horses for pasturage on his place in Antelope Valley for the Winter.

Kirman & Rickey yesterday had a large band of horses driven down to their Antelope ranches. There were about four hundred in the band, which effectually opened the Antelope road.

GOOD MUSIC.—The Hawthorne masqueraders on Christmas night will have good music from Bridgeport's orchestra band, consisting of Grant Patterson, cornet; C. L. Hayes, clarinet; Thos. Coyle, violin, and Miss Ella Donnel, pianist.

COOL WAVE.—After much unpleasant weather the fore part of the week a cold wave struck this valley on Wednesday night, the thermometer getting down to 4 below zero at 7 o'clock Thursday morning.

Thursday night was a corker of a cold one, the mercury registering 6 degrees below zero at 7 o'clock yesterday morning.

ANTELOPE ROAD.—Raycraft's stage came in Thursday night on time. The sleighing from Bridgeport extends but a short distance below the toll house. The Bryant party went through to Carson with James Raycraft in good shape, notwithstanding the severe storm they encountered. One of the party writing to us, says: "If you have to go to Carson in bad weather over bad roads, and want a good man to go with, be sure and go with James Raycraft."

THERE is no law against sleighing the dear when the snow hugs Mother Earth as well as it has this week, so we look for many dears to be sleighed to-morrow, if it is pleasant.

EARNING IT.—Teamsters and stage drivers are earning all the money they can make during the weather we are having and over the roads they have to travel.

THIS has been a fine week for reducing wood piles, but we hear no grumbling from the wood men.

THERE are rumors in the air that Bridgeport is to have two weddings before the New Year is ushered in.

FOSTER'S WEATHER.

Foster says we may look for a storm to strike the Pacific Coast to-day (15th), cross the Western mountains at the close of the 16th. This will be a storm of more than the usual force and dimensions, but the snow and rain fall will not be large, except, possibly, on the South Atlantic coast, where rains will probably be about the average.—The path of this storm will be by way of the lakes, causing warm weather over most parts of the country, and the cool wave to follow will not reach far into the Southern States.

Warm waves will cross the Western mountains about the 15th, and will be followed by cool waves about the 18th. Calculations were that the first and last weeks of December would average coolest, and the week ending 18th the warmest. But little rain or snow is expected during the middle third of the month, while precipitation was expected to be about or above the average during the first and last weeks.

Prof. Hicks', in Word & Works, predictions for the month are about like Foster's. Prof. Hicks says we will have stormy weather from the 25th to the 29th, with warm weather. Storms of rain will set in promptly in the west about the time of the new moon—the 26th, growing in violence as it moves eastward, followed by a cold wave, and snow in the north and central portions of the country.

Prof. Hicks' warm wave is here, the thermometer this morning at 7 o'clock registering 22 above zero, a moderation of 28 degrees since yesterday morning, when it was 6 degrees below zero. Look out for rain in a day or two.

Dr. Sarryhne concluded yesterday to put up a stove which connected with a chimney that had not been used for several years.—When the cap was removed from the wall a large quantity of honey dripped out and investigation showed that the chimney had been pre-empted by a swarm of bees which had filled the chimney from top to bottom with honey. The Dr. extends an invitation to all to come and take all the honey they want, but the bees so far have demurred to any invasion. A good smoking will be given them to drive them from their stronghold.—Modesto News.

It is too true that there is no telling what Courts will do. The Supreme Court of Connecticut has just decided that a man who has been once tried and acquitted of murder can be arrested and tried again on the same charge. This decision slaps the Constitution of the United States squarely in the face, as that great instrument in article 5th says that "no person shall be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb for the same offence."

The special election in Alpine county on the 4th resulted in the election of Dan. Stalker as Sheriff, he receiving 51 votes and H. F. Musser 48. For Assessor J. A. Sinard received 52, and J. E. Mayo, 49.—At the general election there was a tie vote on both the above officers, hence the special election.

General Elakim P. Scammon died in New York on the 7th. He graduated from West Point in 1837 and was a tutor of Generals Grant, Rosecrans and Newton, and a room-mate of General Bragg, he serving in the Military Academy as professor of ethics and mathematics.

It looks as though the public good requires that a large contingent of San Franciscans should be sent to San Quentin, if there is any virtue in our election laws.

Mrs. Mary Ellen Lease, of Kansas political fame, has located on a 20 acre farm in Fresno county. Nothing is said of the whereabouts of Mr Lease.

It is said forged American school bonds to the amount of $2,250,000 have been passed in England. An American banking house is said to be implicated.

The new Czar of Russia has ordered that the Catholic clergy in Russia shall not be interfered with, and that no orders shall be imposed upon them.

The trolley cars are now running through Kearney street, San Francisco. Another blow at the horse market.

On the first of January the Southern Pacific will make a general reduction of wages on all its lines.

Hatch, the striker, tried in Yolo county for train wrecking, has been acquitted.

Hay is selling in Mason Valley at $3 a ton.

CONTESTING BUDD'S ELECTION.

The Republican State Central Committee has commenced proceedings in the Supreme Court to contest Budd's election, on account of the glaring frauds in San Francisco. The precincts the contestants desire to throw out gave 22,949 votes, of which Budd was given 12,375, and Estee 7,075. The returns in many precincts were not properly signed, nor made up in any particular as the law directs they should be. The matter was to come up before the Supreme Court on Thursday morning, too late for us to say in this issue what was done.

It is proper that the matter should be investigated, whether the result will be the seating of Budd or Estee, either of whom will undoubtedly fill the position creditably, but if there have been frauds committed by either party they should be unearthed, and the guilty ones should be punished and the candidate honestly elected should be made Governor, whether he be Budd or Estee.

The latest scheme of General Kelly of the "Industrial Army" is to get Congress to appropriate $50,000 to stock a 1,000-acre farm near Sacramento on which 5,000 unemployed men might be colonized.

James McKay, an old Comstock miner, committed suicide by cutting his throat in Virginia City, on Saturday afternoon. He was 44 years old and left a wife and three children.

James Meehan, late Democratic candidate for State Senator from this District, has received his commission from Washington as Postmaster at Jackson, Amador county.

Alabama elected W. W. Howard, a Republican, to Congress, he receiving 12,000 of a vote of 16,000. He will be the youngest man in the House.

The three-masted schooner W. L. Beebe went ashore just below the Cliff House, San Francisco, on Monday morning and completely wrecked.

Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure Deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflamation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.

The Bakersfield Californian says that a large force of men have been engaged several weeks packing the raisin crop of that district, and that so far 17 carloads have been shipped—13 to Philadelphia, and one each to Minneapolis, Duluth, Omaha and Cleveland.

Col. Moulton has fifty Japs clearing ground and plowing, preparatory to putting in a large crop of rice, sugar beets, sugar cane, etc. The Colonel is a clear go-ahead man and if more of our farmers would do likewise instead of sticking so closely to wheat they would be better off.—Colusa Sun.

The Coolgardie Gold Fields are the richest Gold Fields of modern times. Coolgardie is an accessible point, reached by train and stage from Fremantle or Albany, Western Australia. There is a weekly line of steamers running between Sydney and Fremantle, and steamers of the Oceanic Steamship Company sail from San Francisco to Sydney every 28 days. Fares are low. The Oceanic Steamship Company also book passengers to Cape Town, South Africa. Write for circular and map showing Coolgardie, to Oceanic Steamship Co., 138 Montgomery St., San Francisco.

The Carson & Colorado Railroad has made a change of time between Hawthorne and the several stations south and in Inyo county, arriving at Independence from the North at 5:35 P. M., and from the South, bound north, at 7:25 A. M. The train runs through to Hawthorne, instead of stopping over night at Bellville.

Judge Harlan at Baltimore has made a ruling practically declaring that where, if a party is indicted for the sale of oleomargarine, he can prove that he had no knowledge of the ingredients, he must be acquitted.

Taxes in Los Angeles are $2 25 on the $100—75 cents higher than last year. This is not a good showing for that city.

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MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

UNDER STRICT DISCIPLINE.

German Princes Held to the Closest Accountability for All Their Actions.

Poultney Bigelow, who probably knows more than any other writer about the private life of the German royal family, has been telling a writer for the Pittsburgh Dispatch some interesting things concerning the education of the German princes. In the first place, he assures us that the discipline laid down for the emperor's sons is far stricter than that to which most boys are subjected. The prince of Germany, who in the natural course of events will some day rule a nation and have money enough to do what he pleases, does not have an easy time of it by any means. He is obliged to rise about daybreak, and when many a young American is still in bed he is being instructed in horsemanship. His breakfast hour is eight o'clock, and after he has eaten that meal his tutors take him in hand and keep him busy with the study of the languages, arithmetic and geography until his dinner is ready at noon. A German prince becomes a soldier when he is ten years old, and after that he must take regular military exercise in addition to his work at school. He has no time to be loitering around the town and engaging in dissipation, because he is held to strict account as an officer of his regiment, and his rank does not shield him from the articles of war. A prince must do his work just as thoroughly as a private. Strange as it may seem, a German prince has no money to spend. An allowance is made for his schooling, board and lodging, but he himself cannot draw a check or can he indorse paper to be discounted. In fact, it may be said that the successor to the throne is in many respects a minor until he begins to rule.

About the Dollar Mark.

There are several theories to account for the origin of our dollar mark ($). First—Some say it is a combination or monogram composed of the letters U and S, the initials of the United States. Second—It may have been derived from "H. S.," the mark of the Roman money unit. Third—It is probably a combination of P. and S., from Pesoduro, a Spanish term signifying "hard dollar." A fourth reason assigned is that it is a "piece of eight," and designated by the symbol 8.

The Jeweler's Carat.

The carat is a standard used by the jewelers to express both weight and fineness. When it is used as a weight it is equal to four grains, or the one hundred and twentieth part of an ounce troy. In determining the fineness of precious metals, twenty-four carats is considered the highest standard of purity. According to this standard an eighteen-carat gold ring contains three parts of gold and one of some base metal.

Odd Names for Birds.

There are some odd names for game birds far down the Chesapeake. A small shy snipe that flies with a twittering noise is called the horsefoot snipe, because of its fondness for the horse-foot or horse-shoe crab. It is called also the turnstone, from its habit of overturning pebbles in search of food. The telltale snipe bears that name because it always sounds a note of alarm at the sight of a gunner. Chesapeake gunners believe that a single telltale can clear a whole region of game birds. The widgeon is locally called the bald pate, and the willet is so called because of its cry: "Will-will-willet!"

PATENTS.

NOTICE TO INVENTORS.

There was never a time in the history of our country when the demand for inventions and improvements in the arts and sciences generally so great as now. The conveniences of mankind in the factory and work-shop, the household, on the farm, and in official life, require continual accessions to the appurtenances and implements of each in order to save labor, time and expense. The political change in the administration of government does not affect the progress of the American inventor, who being on the alert, and ready to perceive the existing deficiences, does not permit the affairs of government to deter him from quickly conceiving the remedy to overcome existing discrepancies. Too great care can not be exercised in choosing a competent and skillful attorney to prepare and prosecute an application for patent. Valuable interests have been lost and destroyed in innumerable instances by the employment of incompetent counsel, and especially in this advice applicable to those who adopt the "No patent, no pay" system. Inventors who entrust their business to this class of attorneys do so at imminent risk, as the breadth and strength of the patent is never considered in view of a quick endeavor to get an allowance and obtain the fee then due. THE PRESS CLAIMS COMPANY, John Wedderburn, General Manager, 618 F street, N. W., Washington, D. C., representing a large number of important daily and weekly papers, as well as general periodicals of the country, was instituted to protect its patrons from unsafe methods heretofore employed in this line of business. The said Company is prepared to take charge of all patent business entrusted to it for reasonable fees, and prepares and prosecutes applications generally, including mechanical inventions, design patents, trademarks, labels, copyrights, interferences, infringements, validity reports, and gives especial attention to rejected cases. It is also prepared to enter into competition with any firm in securing foreign patents. Write for instructions and advice.

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Powder, Shot, Caps and Cartridges,

Stationery, etc., etc.

CLERGYMEN IN THE ARMY

Uncle Sam's Chaplains and Their Regiments.

They Are Commissioned the Same as Officers and Are Governed by Strict Military Regulations — Not Required to Fight.

The United States army has thirty-four chaplains, stationed at forts all over the country. Seven of them, says the Chicago Times, are Baptists, nine are Episcopalians, eleven are Methodists, two are Presbyterians, one is a Congregationalist, one is a Lutheran, one is a Christian, and two are Catholic priests. The question of denomination cuts no figure in this branch of the service. Appointments are always made by favor, and without any regard whatever for the religious demands of soldiers and officers. Four of the chaplains referred to are regimental chaplains, attached to the four colored regiments, two of infantry and two cavalry. Three of these men are negroes.

The pay of a newly commissioned army chaplain is one thousand three hundred and fifty dollars a year, to which ten per cent. is added for each five years of service. He has always the relative rank of a captain of infantry. After retirement he receives three-fourths of the pay of that rank. No age limit restricts appointments. A clergyman may enter the service at the age of sixty-three years and eleven months, retiring a few days later with the rank and pay of a captain. It will be seen that a chaplain is actually much better off than to go through long years of service for slow promotion. Like a captain he is entitled to commodious quarters at government expense, comprising five rooms.

The chaplain in the army is not obliged to fight under any circumstances. He has no arms. His uniform is a plain black frock coat, buttoned to the neck with nine buttons. It is prescribed that the buttons shall be in front; to button the garment up behind would not be consistent with the regulations. This, with a black hat, serves for undress and full dress. The chaplain has charge of religious matters in general at the post where he is stationed. He enters in a book all marriages, baptisms and funerals at which he officiates.

An act of congress passed in 1838 created the office of "post chaplain and schoolmaster." The appointee was neither enlisted nor commissioned. The pay attached to the position was raised from time to time until it reached one hundred dollars a month, to which rations were added. In 1867 congress made the chaplains commissioned officers and gave them relative rank as captains. They are obliged to pass only a physical examination, but it is required that they shall be regularly ordained clergymen in good standing in their denominations.

Every man on board of a modern warship is supposed to be a fighter. The naval chaplain might be called upon by the commanding officer to pass ammunition, or even to help in handling a gun. However, his duty would ordinarily be to aid the wounded.

There are two Catholic priests in the navy. The sailors are largely Catholic, many of them being Irish, French and Italians.

A chaplain on board ship takes his meals with a wardroom mess. He may say grace before meat if the officer who happens to be caterer does not object. It is unfortunately a fact that chaplains as a rule are not very popular in the navy. It is easily understood that a clergyman finds himself in rather an anomalous position among a lot of young officers in the wardroom. Some of them are apt to be more or less ribald, and there is much of the merriment in which a minister of the gospel cannot well join.

The percentage of Catholics among sailors in the United States navy is growing rapidly less on account of the policy which now prevails of enlisting Americans in preference to foreigners. A visitor on one of our warships is astonished to hear strange languages spoken by a majority of the bluejackets on board.

A chaplain may be dismissed from the army or navy like any other officer. Even the president of the United States, however, cannot deprive him of his commission without a court-martial. As might be imagined, Uncle Sam's chaplains have rarely got into trouble. One of them was permitted to resign a few years ago on account of immorality which the secretary of war thought it undesirable to advertise by holding an open court and publishing the facts in general orders for the edification of the entire service.

EUROPE'S IMMENSE WAR FUNDS

The Great Powers Are Hoarding Many Millions for War.

Prof. Henrich Geffcken, writing in Nineteenth Century, says that Germany has a war treasure of thirty-million dollars in coined gold lying in the Julius Tower of Spandau, a much larger sum than Cæsar deposited and Mark Antony extricated from the Temple of Ops, and that the other great powers—France, England, Russia, and perhaps Austria—have each a like fund, more or less ready for instant use in the emergency of war. If we credit these powers with the same reserve as that possessed by Prussia, it withdraws from the commerce and currency of the world one hundred and fifty million dollars in gold which is after all only about forty cents per capita for all the population of Europe, and is not so ruinous as at first glance it might appear to be. Taken altogether, it is only an inconsiderable fraction of the cost of our civil war, or the indemnity paid by France to Prussia after the campaign of Sedan and the downfall of the empire. It is a good deal of money, to be sure, to be kept in idleness, drawing no interest, and making no figure in bank balances, but it is sure to get into circulation again some time, and warm up the arterial flow of the world's commerce, as it ought to do, instead of lying idle in the crypts of fortresses.

A GREAT JUMP.

The Tremendous Leap Made by a Hungry Wildcat After His Breakfast.

The wonderful power of a wildcat is shown in its ability to leap long distances. All of the cat tribe have immense power in their legs and they make up in the length of their springs their inability to make a continued chase. African leopards in captivity have been known to leap from the floor of the cages and strike the top, twelve feet above. Tigers make tremendous leaps and strike down their prey with a blow of their powerful paws as they alight. But the wildcat, for its size, is probably the most wonderful jumper of all the felines. A hunter who is well known for his veracity recently told a Boston Journal man the following story of an adventure which illustrates this power:

"I was hunting in the snow and came across the track of a wildcat, which I followed a long distance. Suddenly the tracks came to an end in a spot where the animal had crouched. I looked around to see what had become of the trail, and away ahead of me saw a bunch of blood and feathers. From that spot the track led on again off into a swamp. The situation was susceptible to but one explanation. The wildcat had been hunting for his dinner and had discovered a pheasant wandering about in the snow. The cat crept as close as he dared to the unsuspecting bird and gathered himself into an animated spiral spring, such as all the cat tribe coil themselves into when preparing to spring, and, releasing the trigger, shot into the air, landing on top of the victim before the bird, as quick as pheasants usually are, could evade the stroke. The distance from where the cat crouched to where it caught the bird was just thirty-three feet. I naturally supposed from the length of the leap that the cat was young and in full activity, but after I had trailed it to the swamp and shot it I discovered that it was old and almost toothless. The animal's hunger may have spurred him to the great jump. If not, and the leap was an evidence of what a superannuated wildcat can do, I wouldn't be surprised to learn that a young and active wildcat could clear at least twice the distance when pressed by necessity."

OBJECTED TO THE REFEREE.

A Blackmailing Woman Gets a Neat Little Set-Back.

A good story is told of a prominent federal official who was in office during the first Cleveland administration, says Kate Field's Washington, and his reception of a woman who endeavored to levy blackmail upon him. This woman came into his office one day, and after tearfully reciting her tale of woe and wrong to him and an amused on-looker—who had tried ineffectually to leave the room and let the couple attend to their own affairs—she demanded immediately a check for one hundred dollars.

"But I cannot give you that amount. I haven't got it," said the official.

"Well, then, I'll tell all about our dealings, and you won't show up very well," said the woman, threateningly.

"Oh! I don't believe you can make anybody believe such a tale as you would tell against me," came the imperturbed reply.

"Oh! I can't, can't I?" sneered the woman. "Well, I just need that one hundred dollars, and you've got to give it to me or I'll let out the whole business. Now, are you ready to pony up?"

The official pondered a moment.

"The case would look pretty black against me, wouldn't it?" he said, reflectively.

"Yes, I'll see to that," was the woman's still more threatening answer.

"Well," said the official, after a few moments' thought, and with a suspicious twinkle in his eye, "I guess I see a way out of the difficulty. You see my wife holds the purse-strings of the family. Now, you just go to her and tell her the whole story, and cry about it, and she might give you the amount you want. Good day," and he bowed the obnoxious caller out of the office, while she was too dumfounded to protest.

She never bothered him again, apparently admiring his nerve.

Graveyard Soil.

While cremation of the dead is undoubtedly growing in favor it appears that the dangers attending the ordinary burial practice may have been exaggerated. This is indicated by a chemical and bacteriological examination of samples of virgin soils, pure agricultural soils and graveyard soils that has lately been made by a Scotch investigator, Dr. James Buchanan Young. The proportion of organic matter, as judged by the organic carbon and nitrogen present in the samples, was found to be not materially greater in soil that has been used for burial than in good pure agricultural soil. No pathogenic organisms were discovered in the graveyard soil, and the number of bacteria present, though greater than in virgin soil, was much smaller than one might expect. The ground-water layer of soil below the coffins was practically free from bacteria. The results, in fact, tend to support the idea that properly conducted burial in suitable and well-drained soils can cause no risk to public health.

Why Steam Casts a Shadow.

"The water in the water gauge of my locomotive casts no shadow, while the steam in the upper part of the gauge does. Why is this?" "Pure water in a state of rest is of uniform density, and the rays of light, although they may be refracted, pass through it almost unimpeded in parallel lines. On the other hand steam is composed of vapor of varying degrees of density and always intermingled with more or less air. In the steam gauge these are constantly in a state of agitation, so that when the rays of light enter it they are not uniformly refracted. This being the case they interfere with and neutralise each other, the result, as far as the shadow is concerned, being as if the steam and the intermingling had really combined so as to form an opaque body."

SOME SOCIABLE SNAKES.

A Moccasin That Inadvertently Swallowed a Man's Thumb.

Others That Get in Bouts with Fishermen—A Fight to a Degree with a Six-Foot Diamond-Back Rattlesnake—Tall Tales.

"Speaking of snakes," said a sunburned man the other day, "there are more of them to the square inch in the St. Francis river basin in Arkansas than there are fiddlers in Gehenna."

Nobody had been speaking of snakes, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, and a small man with a contentious chin said he thought a man could go to Heaven even if he did play the violin, but the sunburned man gave no heed to the interruption and continued: "There ain't any use in keeping an eye out for snakes in the sunk lands—least ways except for rattlers and cottonmouths. There are so many moccasins that if you dodge one you'll run into two others, and your best chance is to keep right on your road and trust to the slimy devils giving you room. Moccasins ain't vicious except in August, when they go blind, and then they are mostly staked out under logs and in other secluded spots where a man hasn't got any business intruding.

"One day a nigger who was employed at a club house on Blackfish bayou was sitting in a dugout cleaning fish. When he had moved the entrails he would reach over the side of the boat and wash the blood away by shaking the fish in the water. Snakes are fond of fish, you know, and there was a school of moccasins swimming around the dugout, scrambling for the entrails. One big fellow—he must have been six feet long—with a mouth like an alligator gar, swam up just as Dock—the nigger's name was Dock—dropped his hand over the side of the boat and splashed it around in the water to get the fish scales off of it. The big snake, thinking that meant more free lunch, grabbed Dock's thumb and swallowed it. When he got to the fork he naturally stopped, for he couldn't take in the whole hand. Dock felt the snake swallow his thumb, and he jerked his hand out of the water. The snake came with it, and for about ten seconds there was the most mixed up lot of colored man and snake in that dugout I ever saw. It was hard to tell which was the worst frightened, Dock or the snake. Finally the moccasin gave up Dock's thumb and crawled back into the water, and Dock scrambled ashore."

"Did the snake bite the negro?" said a listener.

"Naw. His eating teeth sorter scratched the skin off the thumb, but he didn't have a chance to use his fangs. The snake didn't mean any harm; he was just hungry and sociable. There is no end to the sociability of a moccasin when he's in good spirits. Many a time I have seen one drop into a dugout from which a man was fishing, and I know as well as I know my a b c s that the snake meant no harm, but I never have seen a man who would stay in the boat long enough to find out exactly what his fellow-passenger did mean; that is, unless he resorted to violence and killed the snake, which, of course, precluded the possibility of getting an explanation.

"A man I know had an adventure with a rattlesnake in a dugout once that wasn't funny. East—that's the man's name—was getting out timber during the high water, and was about two miles from camp in a submerged canebrake. He was in the bow of the boat and stooped over to get a drink of water. When he arose he started backward to the stern. What it was that made him turn and look behind him East never could tell, but he swears that something told him to do it. Anyway, he did it, and he hasn't quit being glad of it yet, for, coiled up in the boat about two feet in front of the stern seat was a tremendous rattlesnake. East says it made a pile bigger than a bushel measure, and I guess it did, for it measured five feet nine inches and was as thick as the calf of my leg.

"East started to jump overboard, but it was early in the spring and he knew the water was cold. Besides, he didn't know but the blamed snake might take a notion to stay in the dugout all night. The snake had no notion of getting out, and was singing its war song at a great rate and holding himself in readiness to spring as soon as East got within striking distance. Calling for help would have done no good, for there was no help to call within two miles. There was an ax in the bow of the dugout, and East grabbed it and prepared to strike one blow at the snake, anyhow. Did you ever try to stand up in a sassafras dugout and fight an angry six foot diamond-back rattlesnake with an ax? If you ever did you know how East felt. I never did, and I don't know, and I'm not anxious to find out. East knew he would have a chance to strike one blow and that must be a sure one. He advanced as close as he dared and waited until the snake gathered for its spring; then he struck. The sharp steel met the serpent as it sprang and cleaved its body about six inches below the head.

"What happened for the next hour East never knew. As soon as he saw he had killed the snake he squatted right down in that dugout and fainted, like a heroine in an old-school romance. When he came around the snake was dead, and he was so weak and nervous that he could hardly paddle to the camp, where he told his story and showed the snake to prove it.

"Another time I saw a snake—" but the crowd wouldn't linger longer, and the next reminiscence of the sunburned man was lost to posterity.

Must Teach Turkish.

Henceforth the Turkish language must be taught in all schools in Turkey. An iradeh of the government to that effect was communicated recently to the Greek and Armenian patriarchs and to the Jewish chief rabbi. The Jews are preparing to obey at once. In the Arabian provinces their instruction has in the past been largely in Arabic.

AH SIN'S VICES AND VIRTUES.

Less of the Former and More of the Latter Than Is Generally Supposed.

Like all the rest of mankind, the Chinaman has his vices as well as his virtues. But, according to a writer in the Nineteenth Century, while the former are made the most of by his enemies, it is undeniable that "John's" virtues in foreign lands count still more heavily against him. Untiring industry, patience and perseverance, extreme thrift, the inborn habit and faculty of saving a little day by day, however scanty his earnings—these are the very qualities that have turned against him the hands of men belonging to a less industrious, less frugal, less provident race. The vices of Chinamen are magnified out of all proportion to the seriousness that a pretext may be found for hunting him from the community like a parish dog. Let it be granted that a certain proportion of Chinamen are addicted to the opium habit. My own experience is that not twenty-five per cent. of the Chinese abroad ever use the drug either to eat it or to smoke it. But, apart from this consideration, and driving from the mind the absurdly-overdrawn pictures that have been given to the world of Chinese opium dens filled with haggard men and ruined women, let me ask the very individuals in America and Australia who are loudest in decrying the Chinese whether drink among their own class is not a hundred times more debasing and more far-reaching and terrible in its results than is opium among Chinamen. The man who indulges in the drug remains absolutely quiescent; if evil there be in the practice, the evil affects him alone. The same assuredly cannot be said of the hoodlum of San Francisco or the larrikin of Sydney, who, crazed by drink, beats his wife and brutally abuses his half-starved children.

After opium and its incidentals comes the charge of gambling. A plea of guilty may be freely entered, but there are certain qualifying circumstances that must be considered. There appear to be three races of men—the Chinese, the Malays and the Manilla—to whom in every grade and under all conditions of life gambling in some form or other is as the breath of their nostrils. The love of it is inborn; they seem unable to live contented lives without the pleasurable excitement that is to be found in games of mingled chance and skill. But among Chinamen generally, and certainly among Chinamen abroad, the gambling is of a very mild type indeed. In most cities where there is a considerable alien Chinese population to be dealt with, the necessity for licensing and regulating, or at least winking at the existence of gambling-houses is recognized. But the evil never assumes proportions of any more seriousness than our own domestic hand of "Napoleon" or the club rubber of whist for normal points so long as the authorities confine the games strictly to the Chinamen themselves—a course followed in such cities as Calcutta and Sydney. It is only when the riff-raff of other races are allowed to "take a hand" and to utilize the Chinese games, tables and banks for the gratification of their own gambling propensities that anything like widespread mischief is wrought. A Chinaman may in rare instances lose his all when gaming among his own countrymen; but if this result does happen, he goes next day contentedly back to work, and is not, like most ruined gamblers of European stock, permanently incapacitated for honest toil. The Chinamen abroad invariably provides for his own poor, and his games are voluntarily and cheerfully taxed for the purposes of charity. Can his Caucasian detractors in America and Australia say the same thing of their gambling saloons and race meetings?

THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

Queer Features of That Body—The Small Pay of Line Officers.

The Russian army is full of funny things. Thus, the biggest fellows are detailed for duty in the bodyguard, "Preobrashenski," founded by Peter the Great, and originally composed of that monarch's personal friends, all giants in their way. The czar's family takes great pride in this regiment, and on the named day of its patron saint attends the festivities in a body, usually reenforced by foreign ambassadors and ministers.

Then there is the Ismailowski regiment, where only blondes are tolerated, and the well-known Parlow guards, all of whom must have retrousse noses. The regulations of the guard Chasseurs, on the other hand, admit only dark-haired men. The guard officers, being privileged by birth as well as rank to their chosen professions, treat their colleagues in the line almost as badly as the latter treat their subalterns. Up to a few years ago the distinction between them was such that a guard lieutenant had precedence over a captain of the line. The present czar has changed this state of things somewhat, but not much. A major of the guards would even to-day rank higher than a line colonel, if there was such a person. But the advancement of the regular army officer seldom surpasses the rank of battalion chief. Only very rarely does a line officer succeed in obtaining a commission in the war academy and eventually in the general staff.

To complete the wretchedness of the line officer his pay is ridiculously small and inadequate, especially that of the infantry officer, the lieutenant receiving not more than two hundred dollars per year all told. The captain has a little over three hundred dollars, the major four hundred and fifty dollars.

Turquoises.

The theory that turquoises are the result of the fossilization of the teeth of animals is apparently confirmed by the experiments of a French scientist, who has found that fossil bones, amethysts, and turquoises all contain fluorin. Upon chemical analysis it was found that the turquoises contain exactly the same proportion of fluorin as the bones of tertiary fossils.

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